









## Upward through universities

We know, of course, that this sanguine view of the equalizing potential of higher education no longer prevails in its old form. Indeed, in some quarters, it has given place to a view which holds that

Now, however, with the rapidly developing opinion that our colleges and universities do not furnish the equality of opportunity which is the supreme principle of our function is being made, the expression of criticism and the tendency grows ever stronger to say that they must be more strongly defined by the function in which they are now said to fail. If coming to be taken for granted that they are primarily agencies of social differentiation. They may still be useful, though not so effective as often and less firmly than they were in the service of these ideals which were announced by the Latin magistrates on their corporate seals, ideals of "light" and "truth", but it is increasingly believed that their real utility is as enablers as many people see possible of a man from a lower to a higher position in society. By an inevitable inference, the intellectual disciplines in which they give instruction are to be regarded not as of intrinsic value, but, at best, as elements of a rite of social passage and, at worst, as devices of social control.

This Issue I do not now mean to debate; my point is only that the academic profession does not debate it. The profession must have noted that, by way of justifying the drastic

I have in view the picture toward colleges and universities which, in recent years has been taken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This, of course, does not directly upon the accessibility of higher education to the members of "disadvantaged" ethnic groups but upon the social situation that follows from it. It is my representation of these ethnic groups in the academic profession. To the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has responded with its directive that institutions of higher education which receive government funds shall move, or once towards the future, to a statistically adequate representation of their faculties of ethnic minority groups. (The

This resonant view of mankind may be wholly new to the student, but it is not a new *religio-philosophic*, which originally meant a teachable, which may not have become to mean submissive. In essence, however, the social positions for the sacrifice of personal autonomy which blind is peace have been drastically evaluated, and the sentiment of the authority of the state given to the point of becoming virtually political entities.

Another ground, and a more concrete one, on which mind is impugned is its commitment to an ideal of objectivity. What has been called the myth of objectivity has been the subject of a book by Thomas Kuhn, *The Structure of a Scientific Culture*, 1959, which perhaps the best-known and shrewdest-tempered defence of the biological antipathy to mind is to be found. Kuhn's argument is that the premisses responsible for the myth are the premisses of science. It is said that objectivity is to control and perfect one's life through the agency of science, which has established a model of mental process in general, and that the method of scientific inquiry is the method of objectivity. The consequences are that the domination of the methodology of science over other methodologies perceiving the world as undivided, far, except for the fact that there are those

## The authenticity of madness

The impulse to transcend rational mind would seem to be very deeply rooted in man's nature. Before modern anthropology taught us not to despise or condescend to it, the literary and philosophical tradition of Western civilization took sympathetic cognizance of it, together with the various means by which it is thought to be realized. Madness, for example, figures memorably in the work of Plato, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Nietzsche, and Yeats, all of whom represent as it were a tradition, prolific and fruitful, which is not accessible to our habitual and socially countenanced mode of perception and which constitute an adverse judgment upon it. No one is ever in doubt that their representation of madness is of the profoundest and most cogent import, yet no one ever supposes them to be urging upon us the necessity of pursuing it, or the heuristic and moral powers they ascribe to it. It is a state of existence which is to be desired and sought

for mad, as it were, socially established. To say that madness is for them merely a figure of speech is not to say that it is not accurately, while their representation of the powers of madness is doubtless something more than a metaphorical construct, it thus ask for credence as a practical activity. In our day it has become possible to see such credence in the idea that madness is a sufficient condition, to be understood as the purgation of authentic existence and cognition.

This view is advanced not only by speculative laymen but also by a notable series of professional positivists. Their discovery of the influence in the intellectual community. The position is argued on grounds which are quite overtly political. The line is taken that insanity is directed against the state, and that the role of society, not as a mere passive object but, rather, as an active and significant response to society's

capture for themselves was what one day we might call the *mystique* of mind—its energy, its intentionality, its impulse towards inclusiveness and completeness, its search for coherence with due regard for the integrity of the elements which it brings into relation with each other, its power of leading before and after, its power to incite to action. The class upper-class parrots of the sixteenth century sought the characteristic traits of mind which they might incorporate into the activities of government; and in so doing, in pursuing their fortuitous intuition that mind made the model of the practical activity of society, they proposed the ideal nature of the *nudero* *nudum*.

With the passage of time that dim perception has achieved a fuller consciousness—we no longer judge societies and their governments by the same criteria we use in estimating the rightness of the conduct of mind. We judge them by their energy, their intentionality, their impulse towards inclusiveness, by their striving towards coherence with due regard for the integrity of the disparate elements they comprise, by their power of looking before and after. Plainly, when he undertook to say what the right conduct of mind should be, he found the paradigm in the just society. We reverse that procedure, finding the paradigm of a just society in the right conduct of mind.

**Mind's loss of self-confidence**

To describing some of the special vicissitudes which at the present time attend the right conduct of mind, it has not been my intention to suggest plot these, though disguising, or overwhelming. I have not meant to say that mind, in May's phrase, is at the end of its tether in my account of its present situation. I have represented mind through its idol purposes and through the procedures and attitudes by which it moves towards the realization of these ends, through its criteria of success and failure, and coherence. To speak of mind only in this way is not to describe the life of mind in its full activity as a human phenomenon. Seen in its totality, seen historically, the life of mind consists as much in its failed efforts as in its successes, in its false starts, its mere approximations, its very errors. It

© Lionel Trilling, 1972

This is the text of the first annual Thomas Jefferson lecture in the Humanities which Professor Trilling gave in Washington in April. The lecture is financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities "to help bridge the gap between learning and public affairs" by enabling and encouraging thinking that "wonders how knowledge and the creative bent on contemporary concerns." Professor Trilling's lecture will be published in the United States by the Viking Press.

## by Steffen Wenig

60 pages of text, and 112 pages of illustrations  
36 of which in colour. 23.5 cm. by 27 cm. Edition in  
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In word and picture the present book describes the life of women in Ancient Egypt, from the Stone Age to the early Christian-Coptic period of the 5th and 6th centuries. With excellent pictorial material at hand, it has been possible to document all aspects of female life in Ancient Egypt, both social and family, situation of life, clothing and beauty treatment.

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56 pages of text and 118 pages of illustrations  
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English language. Cloth 44 Marks

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Knowledge and Kegao Paul

is an extremely complex bank of a vast amount of research, observation and which nevertheless can be boiled down to a few propositions. Liberal states, universities and liberal universities with young people they are, with something added on top measure. The liberal dem-

...persuasive family, ...petitiveness. If the teachers who are ...prestigious, mobile and competitive ...and who can both annoy students by ...absenteeism, and encourage ...with liberal noises. Increase the siz ...self-government. ...the students ...there is maximum opportunity for ...close between experts needing huge ...grants to perform scientific, quantita ...five research and sophisticated humanis ...istic intellectuals with a grudge ...against both bureaucracy and commo ...mercantilism. Have a large sector dedi ...cated to the social sciences and ...humanities. When trouble comes, ...give way and don't call the police ...because you know ...with about the ..."moderates", and wait until the fail ...because demands are mounted to con ...sure that it does, call the police and

produce exactly that alienation of the moderates you originally feared. In the last resort you can only hope to be saved by student schism.

This book is massively fair and Professor Lipset paints out just how his fairness has been impugned, from both left and right. He shows how reference to the book has been made by the left, stated in this book that he stands by his own liberalism. One of the techniques he uses to establish the apparent fairness of his position is to quote from those members of the left who have retained an unwavering devotion to the liberal ideology. It is to be expected by the mindless, entire dogmatism of students or who have had enough experience of fascism to see where the parallels between fascism and superficial radicalism are. Thus he quotes without enormous effectiveness from Goodman, Norman Moore, Peter Berman, Barrington Moore, Eugene Canovese, and several others. It is as a technique, yet it is entirely justifiable. Professor Lipset's book is utterly fair, empirical, balanced, scholarly and true. It is a damn good read. I can't see how anyone could not have

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# LIONEL TRILLING

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"Like all good critics, Lionel Trilling is both predictable and unpredictable. All his criticism bears the stamp of contemporary concern and of a gifted, individual mind. *Sincerity and Authenticity* is no exception, and is full of ideas, insights, and surprises." — Laurence Lerner in the *New Statesman*

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Frank Kermode in *The Observer*

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# The dry bones of Dekker

A. F. ALLISON (Compiler):

Thomas Dekker c. 1572-1632

A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Early Editions (to the end of the 17th Century)

144pp including 92 plates. Dawson's of Pall Mall, £6.

In the first volume of the newly instituted series of "Pall Mall Bibliographies" the publishers state that they have in mind the needs both of the scholar working with the transmission of a text and of the librarian, collector, or bookseller who wants to identify quickly a particular edition or issue. Some thirty-four pages of brief entries are followed by ninety-two full-page photographic reproductions of title-pages. Such plates are always of interest, and they remove the need for a transcription of the titles, although the former, designed for economy, places them at some distance from the entries to which they apply.

A. F. Allison's entries themselves are minimal but businesslike. The description consists of a short title with pertinent data from the imprint, the collection of signatures according to Greg's formula, and the date of publication. The latter is also given for the description of contents. A less useful list of catchwords follows the Greg practice of selecting only items from between gatherings instead of searching for variation word regardless of position, a more significant method. Running titles may be transcribed in special cases, but are usually ignored. The presence of head-titles, head-pieces, and ornamental initials is noticed, as are texts printed in black letter. The holdings of the British Museum and the Bodleian are listed completely, with pressmarks, but there is only a selection from British and American libraries. Informal designations are given to libraries in the United States instead of the standard Congress symbols which the Americans prefer. STC and Greg numbers are noted, as are details of entry in the Stationers' Register. The availability of facsimile editions is usefully remarked.

All this is unexceptionable fare. The method adopted for the descriptions is usually adequate for the identification of the recorded variants, and the basic information is all desirable. When this is said, it must be confessed that the catalogue makes for dull reading, since the used for quick identification appears to be paramount in the plan for this series. In spite of the publishers' preliminary statement, the entries are dry bones and there is little or no attempt to flesh them. One does not want gossip, but this is little more

than a bookseller's catalogue to identify stock, not a collector's, and certainly not a scholar's. The format rigidly excludes all information of literary interest save the single item that the second edition of *The Gull's Hornbook* was brought up to date and presented as if by another hand. The textual transmission of a series of editions is never traced, so that one remains ignorant whether the third edition of *The Wonderful Year* is set from the first or the second, nor is there any discussion of the possible dates of the last two editions. The important questions of revision and expansion in the early editions of *The Magnificent Entertainment* and *The Honest Whore* are not mentioned, nor is the status of *Str Thomas's* (1601) as a "bad quarto". The dates of composition and revision of posthumously published works like *The Sun's Darling* receive no mention, nor are the slurs of the authors mentioned on the titles with Dekker discussed for various plays. Such reticence in the name of bibliographical description, especially in the important matter of the transmission of texts, is not helpful to scholarship, since the ordering of the variants in the descriptions may sometimes be positively misleading.

The question then remains whether within its own narrow formulation *Thomas Dekker* fulfils its

purpose. If bibliographical description is to pretend to any particular importance it must be capable of tackling problems as they arise. In this respect the volume is seriously wanting. Bibliographical analysis is not even attempted in *Vices, Virtues, and Wares*, 1628, and the description remarks merely, "It is not possible to determine the make-up of [gatherings] A from this copy"—meaning the unique example held by the Huntington Library, on occasion, with dedications in the last four leaves of the preliminary gathering existed. This is a fudge, of course. The compiler could have mentioned whether all four preserved leaves are distinct, as one would expect, or whether there is any anomalous conjunction. As much in the point, the position of the watermarks in the preserved leaves was not mentioned, although the useful information they would provide about possible regularity or irregularity.

More important, the order of entries when the problem is at all complex is likely to obscure the facts in a manner that may mislead both collector and scholar. A simple case concerns *The Virgin Martyr*. Here, after a relatively few copies were run off of the first sheet, a late ornament was substituted in the title for a device and the imprint was reset to take account of the different

spacing. Greg assigns the correct title to this change, but in the Pall Mall catalogue his order is reversed, the original state is listed second as a variant of the first, and the Greg numbering of the items removes the asterisk and dagger that distinguish his order of the two states.

The entries for *The Sun's Darling* are even more seriously misleading. In relying exclusively on Greg, though diverging from Greg's order of the states of the dedication, Mr Allison overlooked the later searches into the printing of this book found in the fourth volume of Dekker's edition of Dekker. As a consequence, the Southampton variant and dedication in smaller type, which is late printing to make up enough full copies for binding, is listed second instead of last among the 1656 variants; moreover, insufficient identification is provided to recognize it. No mention is made, nor is any account taken, of the changes in the type due to the early Newton state, which must therefore represent the original standing type. No explanation is made why the Northampton dedication is listed after the early Newton, when there is no evidence that the type was changed back into an early Newton state, or order is, if not impossible, as given here. All copies with a 1657

title-page, whether printed in standing type or from reset in cancellous titles: the present title still remarks that it is a corrected leaf.

It is bad enough that a source of information about Dekker was not consulted before this catalogue was compiled. It is worse that Allison, as in *The Sun's Darling*, no need to attempt for himself a bibliographical analysis that he has ordered the status correctly by collators and scholars. Bibliographical description that does not take account of the status of the text is purely a work performed as a purely literary law. As an example, one postgraduate student or library school candidate can produce a description on the order of this catalogue when only a single sheet without states in the title, and especially at the price, it is not able to expect something better. The lack of analytical interest, the absence of analytical expertise, is highlighted in the present volume.

The manufacture of the book by off-set lithography has led to some untidy typography, especially in the bold-face headings, and a piece of paper has been used which is off pleasant to handle.

## Books received

GUARINI, The Rare and Extraordinary History of Italy. Translated by Daniel Weissert. London, including unnumbered illustrations. Alcock Press, £1.95.

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spies is accepted, but as here presented he was never closely involved in the network and grew cooler towards it as his work for the stage developed. The manner in which he was established in 1968 as a casual brawl and at least in part a calculated act of policy. In a postscript on Marlowe and Shakespeare, both those controversial Shakespearean works, the *Contention* and the *True Tragedy*, are ascribed to the earlier playwright.

## Classics

ADAMS, JEREMY DIQUENAY. *The Populists: A Study in the Political Thought of Community*. 278pp. Yale University Press, 6s.

For some time it has been clear that any elucidation of the social and political thought of Augustine required, among very many other things, a detailed examination of the usage of such terms as *populus*, *plebs*, *urbani*, and *civitas*. Jeremy DiQuenay's *The Populists* is a study of these terms, although not yet the "general theory of 'patristic group identity'". As a thesis the text is certainly meritorious, full of erudite groundwork, with well over half of its pages devoted to appendices, tables, notes, indexes and other ancillary material. It would be interesting to have its contents presented in a properly digested form, with the negative results merely summarized and proper conclusions drawn from the positive ones.

The author's analyses do not seem to lead in any very clear direction. The concluding chapter sketches "zones of potential radiation". Any sense of the value of the study is lost by the negative results merely summarized and proper conclusions drawn from the positive ones.

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and engagingly illustrated. It is a beguiling book and includes a list of wrecks round the coast of Britain.

## History

ELIOT, ALEXANDER. *A Concise History of Greece*. 217pp. Cassell, £2.95.

To compress the three and a half thousand years of Greek history into some 200 pages is a daunting operation. But in this new volume in Cassell's "Concise Histories" series Alexander Eliot guides his reader along the tortuous road leading from King Minos of Crete to Colonel George Papadopoulos with fine and instructive for students of history and book illustrators, although whether it is more for imparting curiosity and interest as a work of reference or as a textbook (as the publishers say) may still be doubted.

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volume in "The Observer" series will be of great benefit to those who enjoy growing them. He has selected about 150 genera, of which some can be grown indoors all the year round while others may be brought in during the flowering period. Joan Lapwood's little water-colour paintings are a great aid to identification and the book gives valuable information on the selection, culture and propagation of recommended plants. A glossary of technical terms will be of value and English names of the plants are given where they are in general use.

## Literature and Criticism

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI. *The Decameron*. Translated by G. H. McWilliam. 833pp. Penguin. Paperback, 90p.

The tenth entire translation of Boccaccio's *Decameron* into English (and the first since 1930) is the most faithful to the Italian, and like its last two predecessors is unexpurgated. The introduction admirably examines the nine forerunners and highlights convincingly some of their individual distinctions. The translator has supplied a few notes to his translation for such things as *sonnets* and *poesia*, but the editor of the Italian text used is not divulged.

MAY, KATHI M. *Aldous Huxley: Novels and Their World Series*. 252pp. Bloomsbury, £3.80.

Keith M. May suffers from the disadvantage of coming into the field with a book which might otherwise have filled a gap on the bookshelf. He acknowledges the existence of Jerome Meekier's *Aldous Huxley: A Study of the Major Novels* (1968), but ignores Laurence Brander's *Aldous Huxley: A Critical Study* (1969) and George Woodcock's exhaustive study *Dawn and the Darker Hour* (1972). Since Huxley's library and personal papers went up in the flames of his California home, there is little prospect of material ready to hand. May has not a great deal to add to what has already been said (though he says it nicely enough).

## Local History

BUNKER, R. *Portrait of Sheffield*. 240pp. Ilkley, £2.50.

It is not altogether clear why the author denies that her book is a "history" of Sheffield, since it traces the story of the place from prehistoric times down to the present, when it has the fifth largest population in England. True, the stress is on the special character of the city and its industries, and on the influence exerted by its surrounding hills. The author's portrait of her native city is done with intimate knowledge and a local pride that may sometimes appear a little anecdotal. Even the conventional laudatory brochure from the City Hall gets a quotation.

RANSOME, MAJO (Editor). *Wiltshire Returns to the Bishop's Visitation Queries 1783*. 270pp. Devizes: Wiltshire Record Society, £4.

Tacks about the parish clergy and their work in the eighteenth century lie in their written replies to the questionnaires sent them by their bishops before a visitation. Such are the answers made by Wiltshire clergymen to Bishop Boringham in 1783, preserved at Salisbury and here transcribed, village by village, with an introduction and index. They suggest, says their editor, that

the not very exacting standards were being fairly well maintained, that dissent was not widespread in the county, and that there were few professional atheists, but a good deal of non-attendance at church.

## Social Studies

LANE, PETER. *The Upper Class*. Reading, W. J. *The Middle Classes*. Whurr, Christopher. *The Working Class*. Batsford, 96pp each, £1.30 each.

Individual in style and approach, each member of this trilogy works within a set framework. The three components of the British social structure are studied in their origins, their place in history, and their position in the modern levelling age. As Peter Lane remarks, the older history-books were concerned only with the aristocracy while some modern ones are written as if only the working class had lived. In these three volumes, identical in size and format, a fair balance is attempted. Each is attractively written and shows the publishers' usual care in the range and variety of its illustrations.

## Trade and Industry

DOUGLAS, BUAN. *The Last Shall Be First*. 147pp plus unnumbered plates. Hamish Hamilton, £2.10.

The punning title suggests a history of a famous firm of boat-makers, in this case John Lobb of St James's. The tale of triumph and craftmanship begins in Cornwall, whence John Lobb, the lone apprentice of a Pewee shoemaker, walked to London in search of fortune. Lobb's search took him to Australia during the gold rush where, returning to his own trade, he made for the Prince of Wales a pair of riding boots which resulted in his appointment as the Prince's bootmaker. His return to London, and the subsequent fortunes of the business thus established, complete an attractive story.

KREVI, AMOSK. *The Story of Fitch Lovell*. 174-1970. 304pp plus 97 plates. Chichester: Phillimore, £3.25.

Sir Ambrose Krevi is able to bring the authority of a former chairman of the company to his story of this well-known food concern. His account is very much a personal one and is highly readable, with some interesting family history of the small private firms which eventually came together to form the business as it is today. There are valuable sidelights on the growth of the London provision trade, particularly that in butter, but it is a pity that a professional historian was not asked to look over the chapters that refer to the more general economic development of the country.

## Travel and Topography

FITZGERALD, KRYVIN. *The Chilterns*. 184pp. Batsford, £2.

Country lovers will find reassurance in Kevin Fitzgerald's confidence about the future of the Chilterns region. In spite of the spread of building and the unhappy intrusion of the M4 extension, he sees the Chilterns twenty years ago. His book forms an introduction to the best of the region for the walker and the motorist, dwelling on the churches and towns, farms and forests, and its "habitants". Many photographs and a map of the area are included.

# The ramifications of Rossetti

ROBERT S. FRASER (Editor):

Essays on the Rossettis

256pp plus unnumbered plates. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Library, \$5.

The Spring 1972 number of the always scholarly *Chronicle* devoted all but four of its 120 pages to the Rossetti family, with the major accent, naturally, on Dante Gabriel. It is in effect, though not formally except for a portrait frontispiece, dedicated to Mrs. Janet Cuppan Brock and articles on the Rossettis and their circle, whose incomparable collection, now at Princeton, forms the main basis for the articles here (including two of her own) by Robert S. Fraser, curator of Rare Books, Robert N. Keane, R. W. Crane, Virginia Surtees and Rosalie Glynn Caylis (Lady Mander). The complement is a fitting culmination to Mrs. Truxell's thirty-five years of acquisition and study on fully characterized, as E. Dudley H. Johnson observes in his foreword, by those qualities of sympathy, insight, imagination, commonsense, and perseverance which broken the truly dedicated collector of books and manuscripts.

This booklet (\$30 copies have been hardbound, at \$55 will be required

reading for all students and lovers of the Rossetti family and their friends. Book collectors and bibliographers will concentrate their attention on the numerous pages devoted to the carefully complicated story of the printings and revisions in preparation to the publication of Dante Gabriel's *Poems* (1871). Mrs. Truxell's 1938 edition of the *Poems* is reprinted, for a start, the first Rossetti's wife, Mrs. Keane, of the University, gives us "D. G. Rossetti's *Poems*, 1870: A Study in Craftsmanship" with Mrs. Fraser, in his "Survey with Some Side-lights" of a listing of all the proofs and trial books, with notes on misprints, omissions, and corrections, etc. With the appropriate references to the copies at the Fitzwilliam and the Ashmolean copies in the BM, it furnishes the fullest background available to date in one of the most thorough bibliographical problems in nineteenth-century poetry.

There are no less than sixteen entries, ranging from the single galley proof of "Sister Helen", provisionally ascribed to a date before August 18, 1869 (the date of the Pankill Cast proofs, 218 pages, of which the only two known sets are in the collection), to the two variant readings of "Love-sweetness" (and "He and I"), pulled after March 26,

1870. In between lie (2) "The Pankill Proofs", 218pp, (3) "The A Proofs", 161pp, (4) "The A2 Proofs", 180pp, (5) "Proofs for the First Trial Book", 213pp, (6) "The First Trial Book", 199pp (three copies in the collection), (7) "Examination Proofs", 172pp, "the earliest issue of the first proofs made after the recovery of manuscript poems from the grave of Rossetti's wife" (Mrs. Keane, 1870: A Study in Craftsmanship), (8) "A Study in Craftsmanship", 172pp, "the earliest issue of the first proofs made after the recovery of manuscript poems from the grave of Rossetti's wife" (Mrs. Keane, 1870: A Study in Craftsmanship), (9) "A Study in Craftsmanship", 172pp, "the earliest issue of the first proofs made after the recovery of manuscript poems from the grave of Rossetti's wife" (Mrs. Keane, 1870: A Study in Craftsmanship), (10) "A Study in Craftsmanship", 172pp, "the earliest issue of the first proofs made after the recovery of manuscript poems from the grave of Rossetti's wife" (Mrs. Keane, 1870: 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